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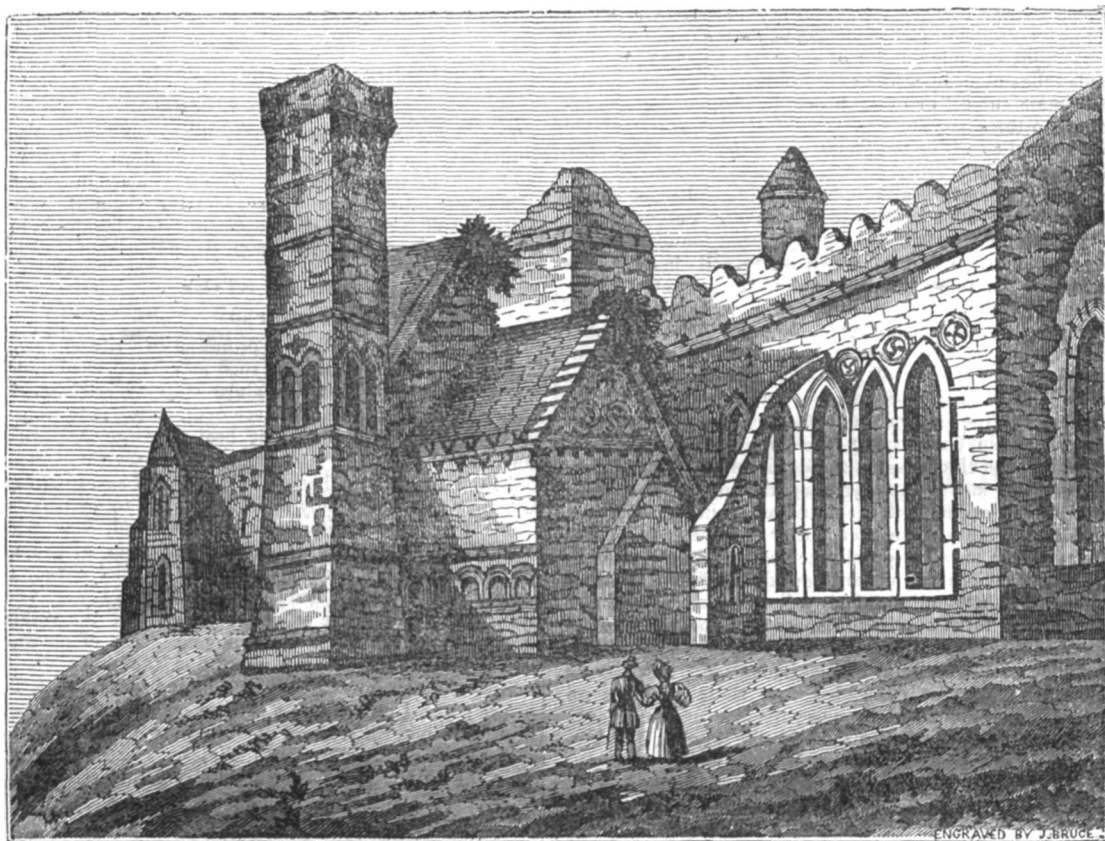
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RUINS ON THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

For a minute description of these interesting ruins, we refer the reader to the 66th number of our Journal. We take the present opportunity, while giving a drawing of another portion of the ruin, of correcting a slight error in the description which we then gave of some of the buildings on the rock. It was stated that the materials of the Round Tower alone formed an exception to those used in the other buildings; it appears, however, that the little Norman chapel, which it will be seen by the above sketch, stands nearly opposite the tower, is of the same material with that erection; it is a kind of freestone, none of which is found within several miles of the place. All the other erections on the rock are of limestone, a circumstance which may in some measure serve to fix the dates at which the various buildings were erected, or at least to afford presumptive evidence that the tower was erected at the same period with the little chapel.

THE DEEPEST MINE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following interesting account of the sinking of a mine near Sunderland, as given in the *Durham Advertiser*, we would strongly recommend to the notice of the landed proprietors of this country. From time immemorial Ireland has been celebrated as—

“rich in store
Of veiny silver, and of golden ore,”

while, in nearly every district of the country, the baser

VOL. III.—NO. 28.

metals are to be had in abundance, and that coals of the very best description might also be had, there can be no doubt, if but one-twentieth part of the labour or capital were expended in mining for them which has to be laid out in England. We trust the proprietors of the soil in Ireland will learn wisdom from experience, and by turning their attention to the subject so forcibly brought before them in the following article, determine to try an experiment, if, indeed, that can fairly be called an experiment, of which there can be no doubt—that by sinking mines in this country they would not only eventually enrich themselves, but conduce most essentially to the comforts of the people, by giving them constant employment.

“The shaft at present sinking at Monkwearmouth Colliery, near Sunderland, has attained a considerably greater depth than any mine in Great Britain, (or, estimating its depth from the level of the sea, than any mine in the world.) Pearce’s shaft at the Consolidated Mines in Cornwall was, till lately, the deepest in the island, being about 1470 feet in perpendicular depth, of which 1150 are below the surface of the sea. The bottom of Woolf’s shaft (also at the Consolidated Mines) is 1230 feet below the sea; but its total depth is less than that of Pearce’s shaft. The bottom of the Monkwearmouth shaft is already upwards of 1500 feet below high water mark, and 1600 feet below the surface of the ground. It was commenced in May, 1826. The upper part of the shaft passes through